



HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention NEW MEXICO

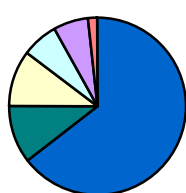
HIV/AIDS Epidemic

New Mexico reported 2,389 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.

Cumulative HIV/AIDS Diagnoses by Mode of Exposure, through 2002

*N = 3,045

SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Health

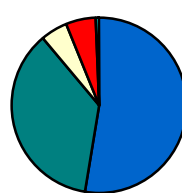


*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding or missing data.

Cumulative AIDS Diagnoses by Race/Ethnicity, through 2002

*N = 3,045

SOURCE: New Mexico Department of Health



*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding or missing data.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

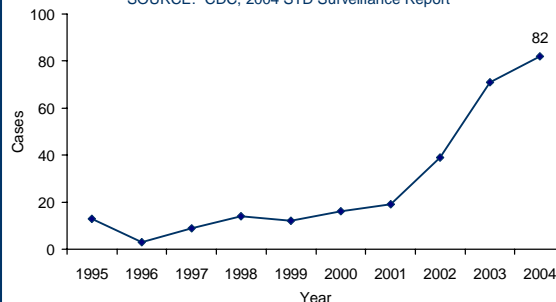
Syphilis

Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas. In New Mexico, the rate of P&S syphilis increased 450% from 1995-2004.

- New Mexico ranked 4th among the 50 states with 4.4 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases increased from 0 in 1995 to 3 in 2004.

P&S Syphilis Cases in New Mexico, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report



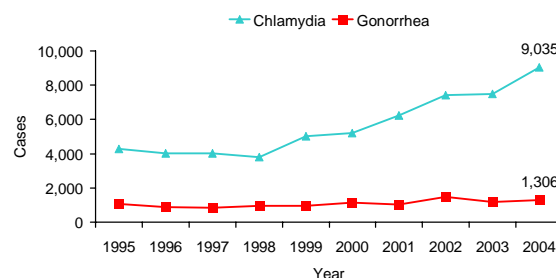
Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- New Mexico ranked 4th among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (482 per 100,000 persons) and 32nd in the rate of gonorrhea infections (69.7 per 100,000 persons).
- Rates of chlamydia among New Mexico women (722.1 cases per 100,000 females) were 3.1 times greater than those among New Mexico men (233.2 cases per 100,000 males).

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea Cases in New Mexico, 1995-2004

SOURCE: CDC, 2004 STD Surveillance Report

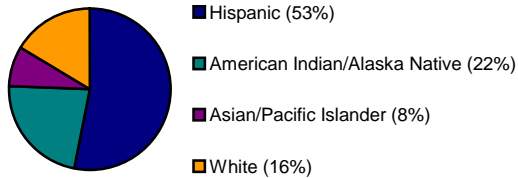


Tuberculosis

TB Cases by Race/Ethnicity, through 2003

*N = 49

SOURCE: CDC, 2003 TB Surveillance Report



*Percentage totals may be greater or less than 100 due to rounding or missing data.

Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2002, New Mexico reported

- ❑ The 32nd highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ❑ A total of 549 TB cases with 53% of the cases affecting Hispanics and 22% affecting American Indian/Alaska Natives. In all, about 41% affecting foreign-born persons.

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV/AIDS)

The HIV/AIDS Prevention Program is a component of the Infectious Disease Bureau, Public Health Division within the New Mexico Department of Health. The program provides training and capacity-building services to organizations that provide HIV prevention counseling and testing, partner counseling and referral services, prevention case management and harm reduction.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The New Mexico STD Program established an operational partnership with "Four Corners STD Collaborative" including the Navajo Nation Health Services, Indian Health Service, the State STD Programs of Arizona and Utah and CDC to effectively address the syphilis outbreak in the Navajo Nation and surrounding border towns. Such unique partnering allows for increased effectiveness in outreach, testing, and prevention efforts.

Tuberculosis (TB)

New Mexico engineered the formation of the Paso Del Norte TB Working Group to develop a collaborative strategy for coordinating TB management activities for the Paso Del Norte Region, which includes southern New Mexico, West Texas, and Chihuahua, Mexico. The Working Group concluded that there was need for a regional TB case management system. In 2003, New Mexico was instrumental in forming a border collaborative working group to study and develop strategies for the prevention of infectious diseases in the tri-city region of El Paso, Texas, Juarez, Mexico, and southern New Mexico by quantifying the prevalence of infectious diseases and risk factors among injecting drug users. In addition, the Working Group is seeking to characterize the populations associated with the highest risk of disease transmission. The participating agencies involved in the project include the Departments of Health in New Mexico, Texas, Chihuahua, the U.S.-Mexico Border Health Commission, and the Bi-National Health Commission.

National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to New Mexico, 2005 (US\$)

HIV/AIDS	\$2,613,989
STDs	\$774,398
TB	\$361,470

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